2;Lewis E-5 (1943-1948)1951 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37

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433 This complaint was investigated and it was determined that "the 1,800 *peones* who were occupied deserve one-half *real* each, and the 90 *oficiales* (artisans) one and a half *reales* each." [22] However, five months had elapsed since the first complaint and the Tepoztecans had not yet been paid.

In addition to levies on Tepoztecan manpower by the *repartimiento* system, Tepoztlán was also subject to taxation. In the years before the Conquest, Tepoztlán paid tribute to Moctezuma in the form of cotton mantles, cloth, paper, and corn. It is difficult to determine the amount of tribute paid in each item because our main source of information, the *Matrícula de Tributos*, lists Tepoztlán along with 25 other towns which apparently constituted a single administrative unit under Moctezuma. However, some idea of the kind of tributes collected can be seen from this document.

The tribute of the province of Huaxtepec of which Tepoztlán formed a part is given in the Codex Mendocino as follows: [23]

Clothing

400 bundles of loin cloths
400 bundles of women's clothing
1,400 bundles of large mantles of "twisted" cloth
8,000 bundles of rich little mantles
46 warriors' costumes with shields (6 being fine pieces)

Food

4 large wooden cribs (1 each of maize, beans, *chian*, and *huauhtli*)

Other Goods

2,000 polished pottery dishes of various colors
8,000 reams of native paper. [24]

In the early years after the Conquest, Cortés apparently followed the Aztec policy of collecting taxes in produce. However, shortly after the Marquesado del Valle was established we find Tepoztecans complaining against making payments in kind and asking that they be allowed to pay in currency. These data are especially important, for they suggest that by the latter half of the sixteenth century Tepoztlán was already beginning to function as a money economy.

[434]

[22] *Ibid.*, Exp. 962.

[23] The tribute list as given is taken from R. H. Barlow, "The Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica," *Ibero-Americana*, XXVIII (1949), 81. I cannot agree with Barlow when he decides to consider Tepoztlán as belonging to the administrative district of Chalco rather than Huaxtepec. (*Ibid.*, p. 74.) This is admittedly a guess on his part, since Tepoztlán also appears in the list of villages belonging to Huaxtepec. There is fairly conclusive evidence from other sources to show that Tepoztlán belonged to Huaxtepec. The *Relación* specifically deals with this point, as do other early sixteenth-century documents from the *Archivo de Indios* and the *Hospital de Jesús*. Nevertheless, this matter reflects the marginal position of Tepoztlán to the three native administrative districts prior to the Spanish Conquest, namely, Chalco, Cuernavaca, and Huaxtepec. This appears clearly from an examination of these districts as shown by Barlow's maps of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica, printed in the work cited.

[24] Lenz and Gómez de Orozco, *La Industria Papelera*, suggest that most of the paper came from Tepoztlán.